

African front-liners meet today

MAPUTO, April 2 (R). — Heads of state of the front-line African states ranged against Rhodesia will meet tomorrow in Mozambique, well-informed sources said here today. The meeting follows the African tour by Cuban Premier Fidel Castro and Soviet President Nikolai Podgorny and will analyse results of those visits, observers said. No details of tomorrow's meeting were immediately available. The front-line states are Mozambique, Zambia, Tanzania, Botswana and Angola.

JORDAN TIMES

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation
جوردين تايمز يومية سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الاردنية « الراي »

Saharan republic may be set up

RABAT, Morocco, April 2 (R). — Algerian-based guerrillas planned to set up an independent Saharan republic if their invasion last week of Mauritanian territory in Western Sahara had succeeded, the opposition daily L'Opinion said here yesterday. Columns of guerrillas to the south of the Western Sahara, the paper said, had taken 40 vehicles and attacked the area southeast of Dakhla (formerly Villa Cisneros) last Wednesday and Thursday in the part of the Western Sahara ceded by Spain to Mauritania a year ago, the paper said. L'Opinion said the guerrillas planned to set up a "Saharan Arab Democratic Republic" (SADR) with Dakhla as its capital, thus creating a "liberated zone" between Mauritania and Morocco, who have divided the former Spanish Sahara ceded to them.

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Negotiations on Cyprus postponed till Monday

VIENNA, April 2 (R). — Greek and Turkish-Cypriot negotiators today postponed till Monday an extra session of talks on land-sharing in a future bi-communal state of Cyprus to give themselves more time to work out their positions.

The unscheduled extra session, which would have been the second today, was announced yesterday by United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim.

Dr. Waldheim, who has been offering guidance at the three-day old discussions, said the postponement would enable negotiators to study the proposals, make comments and contact their home authorities.

Speaking after an hour of talks on the form of federal government Cyprus should have, Dr. Waldheim said the talks would not be enough to overcome differences on either of the two main proposals.

At stake are a Greek-Cypriot proposal for the Turkish minority to occupy about one-fifth of the island — half of what they now hold — and a Turkish-Cypriot plan for a loose form of federal government.

Each side has rejected the other's opening propositions

-- the Turks because they want more land than they are offered, and the Greeks because they want a stronger form of government.

Dr. Waldheim said discussions on both issues would continue next week. He leaves Vienna on Monday, but his place will be taken by his special representative for Cyprus, Dr. Javier Perez de Cuellar.

"It is necessary to make further efforts to overcome the differences," the U.N. chief executive said. "That will not happen in this round of talks in Vienna. All we can expect is to pave the way for a later agreement," Dr. Waldheim said.

The Greek-Cypriots accept the principle of a bi-communal state but reject the Turkish plan which they describe as a "very loose confederation, not a basis for a federation."

This position was repeated by Greek-Cypriot negotiator Tasos Papadopoulos who said before entering today's talks: "I am engaged in discovering the federal state which I don't see anywhere in the (Turkish-Cypriot) proposals."

The talks follow a guideline agreement worked out in Nicosia last February between Greek and Turkish-Cypriot leaders.

Spanish Communists urge government to legalise their status

MADRID, April 2 (R). — The Supreme Court today handed back to the government the difficult decision of whether to legalise the Spanish Communist Party, and party leaders promptly urged the government to decide in its favour without delay.

The court said it lacked jurisdiction to rule on whether the Communist Party has violated the legal code which bans organisations under international discipline and having totalitarian aims.

The party's Executive Committee issued a statement saying the time had come to "put an end to the hesitations and contradictions which still characterise the country's political life."

It said the legalisation of the party would prove the sincerity of the government's promises to install democracy, and warned that elections for a new house of parliament to be held in June could be endangered if the party is not legalised.

Some leftwing parties have threatened to boycott the elections if the Communists, outlawed since the end of the 1939 civil war, are not granted legal status.

Earlier, Communist sources said that if the party is not legalised, it would put up candidates for the elections anyway. They would stand as Communist candidates and not as independents, a possibility often mentioned in the past, and would be prepared to go to jail if necessary.

The Supreme Court also handed back to the government the case of the Carlist Party. This is considered delicate because the Carlists, who fought alongside Gen. Franco in the civil war but later went over to the opposition, are led by Prince Carlos Hugo de Borbon Parma, a pretender to the throne held by his cousin, King Juan Carlos.

The court is expected to deal in similar fashion with the cases of several other small parties to the left of the Communists.

Last night the Spanish government dismantled the National Movement, the state party under Gen. Franco, and increased press freedom in the run-up to the general elections.

A communique issued after a cabinet meeting last night said the government had approved a royal decree "neutralising" the National Movement with its vast political machinery and media network.

A second decree curtailed the government's power to fine or close down newspapers.



HEARTY WELCOME -- French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing (left) extends his hand to welcome Egyptian President Anwar Sadat at the steps of the Elysee Palace in Paris Saturday morning, before their talks and lunch together. (AP wirephoto).

Leaves for 3-day Washington visit today

Sadat in Paris: Israel won't budge without U.S. pressure

PARIS, April 2 (R). — President Anwar Sadat of Egypt said here today that unless the United States put pressure on the Israelis they would not move toward a Middle East peace settlement.

Mr. Sadat spoke to reporters in Paris during a brief visit on his way for talks in Washington with President Carter, in the context of a U.S. initiative to try to get Arab-Israeli peace talks resumed in Geneva this year.

"Without American pressure, Israel will never heed anything at all," Mr. Sadat said. He had been asked whether he thought the U.S. could exert leverage on Israel to get a peace settlement.

Mr. Sadat, who was having talks here with President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, spoke of encouraging signs in the Arab-Israeli dispute.

"There have been really very encouraging signs from Mr. Carter's side... his declaration for the first time on a home-land for the Palestinians," he said.

President Sadat said he considered Mr. Carter's refusal to sell concussion bombs to Israel equally positive.

"These are very, very, very encouraging signs," he said. Mr. Sadat declined to say what he thought would happen if Israel refused to allow the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) to sit at a resumed Geneva conference.

"I cannot answer this question until I meet President Carter because we shall be discussing all the possibilities and what will happen after that," he said.

Mr. Sadat met President Giscard d'Estaing for an hour immediately after the French president conferred with another visitor, U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, on world problems.

President Sadat, who arrived here from West Germany, leaves Paris tomorrow for a three-day visit to Washington. He will be the first Arab leader to meet President Carter.

Mr. Sadat's talks with President Carter underlines his strong belief that the U.S. is the power that can prod Israel to respond to international M.E. peace-seeking efforts.

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Lebanese right steps up offensive against Palestinians in south

BEIRUT, April 2 (R). — Lebanon's sensitive south erupted in large-scale fighting today as rightist militiamen -- said to be supported by Israeli artillery -- pushed ahead with a major offensive aimed at capturing the entire region along the frontier with Israel.

Travellers arriving in the southern port of Sidon from the frontier area said that fierce fighting was raging for Aitroun, the southernmost in a string of villages along the frontier with Israel which the rightists claim to have taken during the week.

The travellers reported ferocious ground fighting on the outskirts of Aitroun. In the Lebanese capital, leftist sources said shells fired from Israeli artillery positions across the border were slamming into the village.

Sources in the south as well as in Beirut reported that rightists and forces of Lebanon's leftist-Palestinian alliance were also locked in a battle for Taybeh, 16 kms. north of Aitroun. The radio station of the right-wing Phalangist Party reported yesterday that the rightists had taken four leftist-Palestinian strongholds, three of which are dotted along the road running parallel with the coiled barbed-wire fence which forms the border with Israel.

Palestinian sources in Beirut today reported heavy artillery duels across the River Litani between leftist-Palestinian positions near the ancient Beaufort Crusader Castle and the towns of Marjayoun and Qleia.

The 30,000-strong mainly Syrian Arab League peace-keeping force which stopped Lebanon's 19-month civil war in most of the country last Nov. 15 has not so far moved south of the Litani.

Observers here said the thrust of the rightwing offensive appeared to be aimed at Bint Jbeil, a few kms. west of Aitroun on a vital supply link for the leftists from the port of Sidon.

Travellers arriving there said that three villages in the area had come under heavy shell-fire today, with at least 10 people wounded.

As the thump of heavy-calibre shells and the crackle of small arms fire echoed through stark hills of the area, the exodus of civilians fleeing the bloodshed continued.

At last month's Cairo meeting of the Palestine National Council (PNC), a spokesman for Lebanon's alliance of leftist parties estimated that about 100,000 southern Lebanese had been driven from their homes within about a month.

The rightwing offensive coincided with reports of disagreement between President Elias Sarkis and part of the country's rightwing "Lebanese Front" over how to solve the conflict in the south, one of Lebanon's least developed areas.

Mr. Camille Chamoun, leader of the National Liberal Party, said after a meeting of the front last night that fighting would continue unless the 1969 Cairo Agreement on Palestinian commando activity in the south were implemented.

The agreement, between Lebanese authorities and Palestinian leaders, allowed the commandos to establish themselves in southeast Lebanon.

Before leaving for home, Mr. Vance gave the last of a series of briefings for European leaders, with French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing in Paris.

Shortly after Mr. Vance took off from Paris for Andrews Air Force Base outside Washington, where he was due to arrive late today, White House officials said it had not yet been decided whether Mr. Carter would go to the airport to meet him.

Yesterday, National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski put a brave face on the wretched talks, denying that the United States was trying to gain a power edge and stressing the importance of the next round of discussions scheduled for Geneva in May.

The national security adviser was speaking at a briefing for reporters aimed at balancing Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko's unprecedented Moscow press conference the previous day at which he attacked the U.S. SALT proposals.

Despite Mr. Brzezinski's statements, American newspapers today carried reports from journalists travelling with the secretary of state which quoted members of Mr. Vance's party as saying privately that the Carter administration had seriously miscalculated the Soviet position in drawing up its proposals.

The Carter administration is doing its best to offset concern that the breakdown will wreck détente and officials have said they were not surprised at the Soviet rejection of their radical proposals for deep cuts in the nuclear arsenal.

But the Washington Post, quoting informed sources in Mr. Vance's party, said the American negotiators, including the secretary himself, "were badly taken by surprise, and the long-range consequences of the failure are totally unknown."

Mr. Vance today promised President Giscard d'Estaing to discuss Concorde landing rights in New York with President Carter on his return to Washington.

Mr. Vance made the pledge after M. Giscard d'Estaing stressed the political importance of the Concorde issue during the 90-minute meeting at the Elysee Palace.

Castro arrives in East Berlin

EAST BERLIN, April 2 (R). — Cuban Premier Fidel Castro arrived here today from Algiers for what was officially termed a friendship visit.

Arriving at East Berlin's Schoenefeld Airport on board an airliner of the Soviet state airlines Aeroflot, Dr. Castro was greeted by the top East German leadership including Communist Party chief and head of state Erich Honecker.

Cuban sources said the premier, who has been touring Libya, South Yemen, Angola and Algeria, would probably stay three or four days.

East Berliners had been invited to line the route taken by Dr. Castro from the airport to Niederschoenhauzen Chateau, the official residence in Pankow District reserved for high-ranking guests.

KING KHALED LEAVES HOSPITAL

LONDON, April 2 (R). — King Khaled of Saudi Arabia left his London hospital today after a successful hip operation, a spokesman for the king said here today.

King Khaled, who spent seven weeks in the Wellington Hospital, would spend up to 10 days recuperating in England before returning home, the spokesman added.



FUNNY BRIEFING -- U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance (left) meets French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing at the Elysee Palace in Paris Saturday morning before he left for Washington. Mr. Vance was in Paris on his way from Moscow, via Bonn, to brief the French president on his talks in the Soviet Union. (AP wirephoto).

Floating docks will boost containerised cargo at Aqaba port

By Rami G. Khouli
Special to the Jordan Times
(This is the second of a two-part series.)

The new floating dock at Aqaba port, and the identical one that will join it in service in September, will be used exclusively for containerised cargo. The two docks are located three and four kilometres south of the port area, and include adjacent storage areas of 83,000 square metres.

The floating dock that entered service this weekend is a steel structure 150 metres long, 24 metres wide and six metres deep (three metres below water and three metres above).

This unit has been built and installed by Ishikawajima-Harima Heavy Industries Company of Japan, which is also supplying the second floating dock.

The dock, whose gross weight is 10,376 tons, was pulled here from Japan by tugboats in a two-month journey. The dock was fully assembled

in Japan, and came complete with all handling facilities (cranes, towers, etc.), sewage disposal systems, fresh-water tanks, storerooms and pump-rooms, fully furnished and ready-to-use offices and ballast tanks that are filled or emptied to raise or lower the floating dock according to the tides and the sizes of ships that berth alongside it.

Exactly nine months after a cabinet meeting last night said the government had approved a royal decree "neutralising" the National Movement with its vast political machinery and media network.

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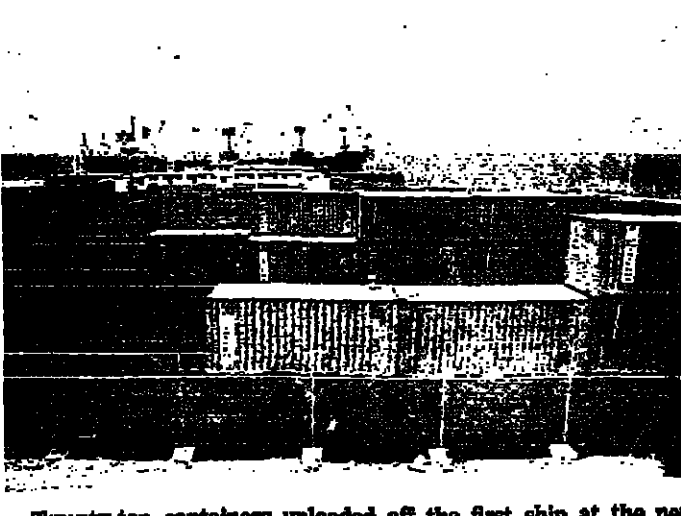
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Twenty-ton containers unloaded off the first ship at the new floating dock (background) are piled up at the dockside storage area. (Photos by Rami G. Khouli).

the day the contract was signed, the dock was in operation at Aqaba and it is the first unit of its kind to be assembled elsewhere and towed to its site of operations.

Captain Peter Deutschmann, a West German who has been harbour master for the past three years and is now technical adviser to the port management, says that containerisation is 5-10 times more efficient in handling time than conventional cargo systems. He says a port work gang that had unloaded an average of 80 tons per shift last year now unloads 250 tons of containerised cargo per shift.

He adds that Aqaba port now anticipates receiving 30,000 containers (or 375,000 tons of cargo) per year. More significantly, much of the transit traffic to Iraq and Saudi Arabia is containerised, so it can move through the port quickly. Capt. Deutschmann points out that just as significant as the port's ability to unload ships at the rate of 7,000 tons per day is its parallel ability to move goods out of the port and on to their destination at the same fast rate.

This is significant because transit traffic last year accounted for 20 per cent of all goods handled at Aqaba. This year, according to Port Director Mr. Ahmed Fawzi Abu Nuwar, transit goods may account for a full 80 per cent of traffic.

The floating docks will make Aqaba an attractive transit port for other Arab states containerised goods. Containerisation now dominates port activity, Capt. Deutschmann says.

But statistics for this year indicate that transit traffic to Iraq passing through Aqaba has dropped sharply to a rate of 8,000 tons per month. This would mean an annual figure of less than 100,000 tons, while last year Iraq transit goods totalled 258,000 tons. Part of the drop is due to eased congestion at Basra, Iraq's Gulf port, and indicates how the level of activity at Aqaba is

firmly tied in with port conditions throughout the Middle East.

It is likely, for example, that transit traffic to Saudi Arabia will also drop this year because of improved port conditions at Jeddah and Dammam, the two main Saudi ports.

Iraq has signed an agreement with Jordan to import 300,000 tons of goods per year through Aqaba, rising to 600,000 tons in a few years' time. But if Iraqi transit goods remain at their current low level, this would be another reason to take another look at the real need for the vast expansion plans for Aqaba that are now very much up in the air.

As more than three months have passed since the letter of intent for the port works was signed with the Tarmac-Shahin joint venture, these companies have now submitted revised cost figures to the government, as they are allowed to do by their contract.

The government has not yet replied to the revised costs, and has yet to decide on what to do in the face of this dramatic turnaround in the port's congestion picture. There are various suggestions as to which parts of the expansion scheme would be immediately useful,

such as the cold storage facilities or the paved and covered storage areas. But the unanimous opinion of port officials and others working on the project is that the full expansion plans are now far beyond Jordan's needs, and a decision will have to be made soon as to what, if any, expansion will take place beyond the two floating docks.

Work is moving ahead as scheduled on expansion of the phosphate storage and loading

facilities at the port. A new 2,100 ton per hour high speed loader is being installed, and the capacity of the existing 1,500-ton per hour loader is being increased to 2,100 tons per hour as well.

Two large storage sheds are also under construction, each with a capacity of 115,000 tons of raw phosphate rock. These will be ready in June, but will not be used until their railway intake units are completed at the end of the year.

This container is offloaded by the roll-on roll-off (ro-ro) method. The tractor vehicle drives right onto the ship and drives off with the container that has come to Aqaba on its wheeled platform.

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A lovely battle

The sticky dispute about oil drilling rights in the Gulf of Suez has not been resolved, and is now on the verge of driving one American oil company to take legal action against another over who has the right to drill for oil in the area. The whole thing is quite exciting, we think, as it is the logical conclusion of what happens when the Israelis are allowed to do as they please. The Americans must have been irritated when they found their State Department facing off with the Israelis over this matter. They must be doubly irritated now that two American companies are facing off in court. We wonder, is this part of the Zionist dream of establishing a homeland in Palestine for the world's Jews?

The problem is that Israel claims it has rights to drill for oil in what it considers its side of the Gulf of Suez, which is the eastern side of the Gulf along the occupied Sinai. Israel has awarded a contract to an American-controlled oil company called Neptune Oil Co. to drill for oil in an offshore area near the southern end of the Sinai. The Egyptians have also given an exploration concession to the American Amoco Oil Co. (a subsidiary of Standard Oil Co.-Indiana) to drill for oil in the same area that Neptune is working for the Israelis. Now Amoco is considering legal action to force Neptune and the Israelis off the disputed site, and both sides claim they have the law on their side.

Of course, what is involved here is not an issue of law, but rather of occupation. The Gulf of Suez waters are Egyptian territory under Israeli occupation. International legal conventions clearly state that an occupying power can work existing oil facilities, but cannot explore or exploit new ones. But the Israelis are the last people to pay attention to legal niceties.

The Israelis have made it clear that they intend to drill for oil in their side of the gulf waters. When an Amoco vessel crossed the centre line of the gulf last autumn, the Israelis used planes and gunboats to turn it back. The U.S. State Department has come out in support of Amoco and Egypt's claims that they can drill in the occupied waters. But Israel refuses to go along with these views, and persists in using force to deter would-be Amoco exploration ships.

We are pleased that this matter is moving along into the stage where Americans are pitted against each other in court and where Israel has succeeded in having American companies fight its legal battles for it. This is all part and parcel of the price that America must pay for Israel, and only when the price is fully paid will the Americans realise that they are being dragged along by their naive noses.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

One Jordanian daily commented in its Saturday editorial on U.S. Middle East policy on the occasion of President Sadat's forthcoming visit to meet the new U.S. administration. Another daily discussed Israel's expansionist policy.

AL RA'i, under the heading "The year of decisions" said that the intense diplomatic activity in the Middle East is witnessing at present, signifies the importance and priority being allotted by the international community to the search for a "just" settlement of the crisis.

President Sadat's meeting with European leaders and the U.S. Secretary of State, Mr. Cyrus Vance's discussions with Soviet leaders, all confirm that importance and highlight the efforts being spent by the international community to speed up the re-opening of the Geneva Middle East peace conference and the settling of the crisis.

The paper wonders though, whether or not these efforts will lead to a final solution and definite settlement? All the indications and facts whether they emanate from the Arabs or the international community, show that magic solutions will not find their way to the region. A number of problems among the Arabs themselves and between them and the outside world should be settled first to prepare for a

suitable atmosphere in which a peace settlement could progress.

Relations between the Arabs themselves and between Arabs and the outside world should be reorganised and reassessed, taking into consideration every party's declared or undeclared intentions. Such an assessment is a prerequisite to any serious peace effort which is to be undertaken. To just fix a date for the solution of the crisis or be optimistic of the results is only wishful thinking, the paper concluded.

AL SHA'B, said that the Israeli government's approval of a number of settlement plans in the occupied territories until 1985 confirms Israel's interior motives and real intentions for peace. The various Arab information medias have been expanding almost geometrically, and the opportunity to convey to the international community the true picture of Israeli practices in the occupied territories.

The paper calls on the Jordanian ministry of information to prepare a list of Israeli violations and practices against human rights in the occupied territories for His Majesty to submit to President Carter and the American people during his forthcoming visit and thus attract the attention of the U.S. president, champion of human rights in the world, to the violations of these rights on Palestinian soil.

SECRETARY WANTED

A Jordanian company requires a qualified secretary with good command of English for work in its Amman head office. Typing in Arabic and English and handling telex equipment are essential. Excellent working conditions and very good salary. Call 42070 for appointment.



And they think they don't understand our intentions.

Increasing number of nuclear states press the need for limitation agreements

Not a single nuclear weapon has ever been destroyed or even moved as a result of an agreement among the powers. World expenditure on arms now runs to 300 billion dollars a year. In his inaugural address, President Carter said: "We will move this year a step nearer towards our ultimate goal -- the elimination of all nuclear weapons from this earth." What are the prospects for moves on disarmament?

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. (Gemin) — Almost nothing within the U.N.'s orbit suffers as much from neglect as does the issue of disarmament. It is the one that from within has been most easily pushed aside; and it has been generally ignored by the media.

And yet it was "to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war" that this organisation was created.

The Conference of the Committee on Disarmament (CCD), the standing body meeting in Geneva, has been in session since February 15.

Did anyone tell you? In fact the very word "disarmament" has become a semantic fraud. Sweden's representative at the CCD, borrowing from an earlier spokesman, noted that right now, after 30 years of effort, not a "single nuclear weapon has ever been destroyed or even moved as a result of an agreement to do so."

Something of the cost of this neglect -- or more precisely, failure -- was underscored by Secretary-General Waldheim's statement, read at the CCD's opening session. Far from anything approaching disarmament, expenditure on global arms now run to 300 billion dollars annually. And the greatest increase has been for conventional weapons "in areas of the world where the arms race was as yet relatively unknown."

Waldheim's lamentation was inescapable. But it was hardly enough. Moreover, the body to which his message went has been badly emasculated by that formula known as SALT (Strategic Arms Limitation Talks). And SALT in turn has encouraged the feeling that since the ultimate weapon is the nuclear bomb and since the two so-called superpowers have a lion's share of them, other efforts, other strategies, will be determined almost entirely by what moves the U.S. and the USSR make.

Nor is it any secret that those two nations have enjoyed their positions of macabre elitism. But, as the number of nuclear powers increases and the planning for the allegedly peaceful use of nuclear energy expands almost geometrically, there is a growing awareness of the fact that pressures for change must come not only from the smallest of governments but from the peoples themselves at the grass-roots level.

It was no doubt in part for these reasons that the Soviet Union has, for three years now, pressed for the convening of a world disarmament conference.

Actually the idea was originally Sweden's. But Stockholm found the non-aligned uneasy to take a strong initiative and awaiting big-power reactions.

Sweden, aware of China's Third World alliances, looked for support from Peking. China instead took a negative position in existing circumstances.

That is, she held then (and does now) that "as a first step, all nuclear-weapons states should undertake the obligation not to be the first" to use such weapons.

The conference proposal thereby struck an almost dead end, politically, in spite of heavy support. The nuclear states themselves argued that it made little sense as long as one of them would not take part.

The last assembly created a sort of escape-hatch from the stickier aspects of this contretemps by voting to give its 1978 session over to special disarmament considerations.

During the debate on that move, China again held that the recourse, like the conference itself, would only "spread illusions about peace" and lull the vigilance of the world's peoples.

Yet obviously it is the will of the nations themselves and not the dimensions of any forum or vehicle that can turn things around.

Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, no doubt to reinforce the Russian image on the matter of will, reminded the secretary-general in a letter that that special assembly session could become an important step on the way to a world disarmament conference.

Some delegates have expressed regret over this interim comment, fearing that it might only re-anger the Chinese and reopen some very unproductive bickering.

As for political will on the part of the United States, there is a strong element of the unknown. President Carter said in his inaugural address: "We will move this year a step towards our ultimate goal -- the elimination of all nuclear weapons from this earth."

Yet his military budget reduction is less than promised and his remarks on military strength have had something of the super-patriot's "no second-best" flavour.

At the moment there is in fact no clear register of President Carter's stand on tangible or immediate disarmament moves. While the "hawks" seem to be in the ascendant, a few other voices are getting through. One such is Richard J. Barnet, co-director of the Institute for Policy Studies (Washington).

He urges the U.S. to apply new energy to facing such problems as world starvation, tamination of basic life support, nuclear proliferation, and computer systems. If she does that, he says, she will have "no reason to fear the Soviet stockpile, even if it were as large as our own."

As the hawks contend, he says, "the arms race is really a psychological exercise having more to do with perceptions than with hardware." We must seek, he adds, to "demilitarise the competition."

And remember, former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger now believes "military superiority" a false issue.

Balance of power debates leave the U.S. public in general confusion

WASHINGTON, D.C. (CSM). — War, it is often said, is too important a matter to be left to the generals. The same logic might be applied to national defence policy.

Inherent in the democratic idea is the belief that when it comes to something as serious as nuclear strategy, the average citizen should maintain a degree of control over the nation's direction.

But the current debate over the strategic balance of power between the United States and the Soviet Union has raged, for the most part, above the heads of the average citizens. They often find themselves caught between the clichés of the politicians and the jargon of the experts -- with no place to go for a clear and balanced view.

Using the arcane language of what they like to call "the trade," the experts and military men speak of megatons, throw-weight, counterforce, first strikes, and aggregate fallout effects. Anyone trying to follow the arguments over what the Soviets are up to and what the U.S. response should be is likely to become confused. If he listens, on the other hand, to those who deal in clichés or simplistic arguments designed to sway public opinion and stir the emotions he may find himself in a position of feeling alarmed, but helpless.

"I'm afraid it's impossible," said a defence department analyst the other day, when asked whether he thought the average citizen could become involved in the current debate.

But a journalist trying to look at all sides of the debate comes to the conclusion that the public has a right to demand much more than it is getting in the way of explanations and analyses from the Congress, the government, and the press.

The Congress: It is in a particularly good position to carry out a thorough questioning of the disputants in the debate over national security. Some senators and congressmen have access to special intelligence briefings, and some have made a speciality of national security questions.

But one gets the impression from the congressional hearings which have been conducted so far that many senators and congressmen have failed to do their homework. Specialising in other fields, and pressed by other concerns, they must rely heavily on their often quite small staffs for their background information and guidance.

The government: Under the Ford administration, the government was divided -- with Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger defending "détente" and other high government officials, in particular Secretary of Defence Donald H. Rumsfeld, stressing the need for a stronger defence.

On Jan. 10, shortly before he left office, Mr. Kissinger said: "I do not believe that the Soviet Union is achieving military supremacy over the United States." Seven days later and three days before the inauguration of President Carter, Mr. Rumsfeld had the last word. The Kremlin, he said, is "engaged in a serious, steady, and sustained effort which -- in the absence of a U.S. response -- could make it the dominant military power in the world."

The Babel of conflicting statements from the outgoing administration did little to help clarify things for the layman trying to keep track of what's going on. Compounding the confusion has been a series of leaks of intelligence information pointing to seemingly al-

arming trends in the growth of Soviet military power.

The leaks apparently have come from sources firmly planted on the conservative side of the argument, with the press and public denied, for "security reasons," the possibility of seeing the full range of intelligence reports with all the qualifications and hedging which they usually include.

The press: Both the "hawks" and "doves" engaged in the national security debate accuse the press of failing to do its job.

The "hawks" complain that the Washington press corps is generally "too liberal" and fails to pay due attention to them. The "doves" protest that alarmist views tend to get the headlines -- that it is always easier to impress the public with a threat than it is to explain the full complexity of the situation. The press, they say, has been looking for sensational leaks, thus falling prey to the "scare tactics" of the "hawks."

The "doves" see in all the selective leaking of intelligence information a sinister campaign designed to influence the Carter administration to spend more on defence. And until Mr. Carter came along with some strong statements on the urgent need for arms control they felt very much on the defensive.

For President Carter to succeed in his arms control objectives, he must overcome a "public climate of growing skepticism about Soviet intentions and the value of arms control," wrote Thomas A. Halsted, executive director of the Arms Control Association, in a recent issue of Arms Control Today.

"The public and Congress, which in the next few months may be presented with a major new SALT (Strategic Arms Limitation Talks) agreement with the Soviet Union, is unlikely to want to support it, if it suspects only the worst of Soviet motivations and has been led to believe that America's defences are wanting."

Mr. Halsted calls on the new administration to make an effort to educate the public by setting forth in as open and straight forward a manner as possible -- he suggests that this be done through a detailed white paper -- what is known about the U.S.-Soviet strategic balance.

It might also help, if the government published a summary of the controversial report of team "B" the group which was commissioned last

year upon the recommendation of the president's foreign intelligence advisory board to review the findings of the intelligence community team (team "A") which prepares the annual national intelligence estimate of Soviet strategic force.

The members of team "B" headed by Harvard Prof. Richard Pipes, a specialist in Soviet affairs, included academic experts and retired government officials and military officers who are regarded as "hard liners" in their view of Soviet intentions.

Team "B", not surprisingly, concluded that the intelligence community has for some years underestimated the Soviet military build up.

The Soviets, they decided, were striving not just for "parity" but for strategic superiority over the United States -- for the capability of fighting and winning a nuclear war with the United States.

The public was left in the position of getting news reports of this opinion without a look at the supporting evidence. And the public, moreover, has been given conflicting reports as to whether team "A" ended up significantly modifying its views as a result of criticisms from team "B".

Sources familiar with the team "B" report say that much of it is more in the nature of a "philosophical statement" than a classified intelligence report -- and that much of its content could be safely released for public scrutiny.

In the meantime, President Carter has already begun to undertake the educational effort called for by Mr. Halsted and others on the "dovish" side of the argument, while placing great stress in his early public statements on the need for arms control solutions.

In his first official press conference he went into much greater detail on the subject than one has come to expect from a president.

Many Americans, no doubt, will be willing to accept the president's statements as authoritative. Such is the power of the presidency.

The public, however, need not be left completely to the mercy of official statements to so strident and headline-grabbing criticisms. There are a number of private groups looking for attention and doing research in the field which can provide the competition needed for an informed debate -- although no or apparently has all the answer

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JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

JORDAN TELEVISION		AMMAN AIRPORT		VOICE OF AMERICA	
Channel 3 & 6:	9:20 Wrestling	Arrivals:	8:40 Abu Dhabi	GMT	18:30 Show Music USA
6:00 Quran	10:15 Arabic series	11:15 Del Air, Damascus (SAA)	10:30 Cairo	03:00 The Breakfast Show: to the hour and 28 min.	19:00 News and Topical Reports
6:00 Cartoons	Channel 6:	11:15 Doha, Kuwait (RA)	11:45 Laraca, Athens	06:30 after each hour.	19:15 New Horizons
6:00 The Waltons	7:30 News in Hebrew	11:45 Kuwait (KAC)	12:00 Aqaba (SAA)	17:00 News and New Programs USA	19:30 Studio One
8:00 News in Arabic	7:45 Varieties	14:30 Kuwait (KAC)	12:15 London (RA)	17:15 Critics Choice	20:00 Special English, News, Words and their Stories
8:00 News in Arabic	8:30 Varieties	14:30 Kuwait (KAC)	12:15 London (RA)	17:30 Issues in the News	20:15 The Concert Hall
Channel 3:	9:10 Documentary	14:30 Kuwait (KAC)	12:15 London (RA)	17:30 Issues in the News	20:15 The Concert Hall
7:30 Development program	10:00 News in English	14:30 Kuwait (KAC)	12:15 London (RA)	17:30 Issues in the News	20:15 The Concert Hall
8:30 Arabic series	10:15 Play of the week	14:30 Kuwait (KAC)	12:15 London (RA)	17:30 Issues in the News	20:15 The Concert Hall
RADIO JORDAN		14:30 Kuwait (KAC)	12:15 London (RA)	17:30 Issues in the News	20:15 The Concert Hall
(On 85.6 KHZ)	14:10 Radio magazine	14:30 Kuwait (KAC)	12:15 London (RA)	17:30 Issues in the News	20:15 The Concert Hall
7:30 Morning melodies	14:30 Good vibrations	14:30 Kuwait (KAC)	12:15 London (RA)	17:30 Issues in the News	20:15 The Concert Hall
7:30 News	15:00 Concert hour	14:30 Kuwait (KAC)	12:15 London (RA)	17:30 Issues in the News	20:15 The Concert Hall
7:40 News reports	15:00 Old favourites	14:30 Kuwait (KAC)	12:15 London (RA)	17:30 Issues in the News	20:15 The Concert Hall
8:00 Sign off	15:30 Easy listening	14:30 Kuwait (KAC)	12:15 London (RA)	17:30 Issues in the News	20:15 The Concert Hall
10:00 Listeners choice	17:30 Jordan weekly	14:30 Kuwait (KAC)	12:15 London (RA)	17:30 Issues in the News	20:15 The Concert Hall
11:00 My kind of music	18:00 Pop session	14:30 Kuwait (KAC)	12:15 London (RA)	17:30 Issues in the News	20:15 The Concert Hall
11:20 Catch the words	18:00 News summary	14:30 Kuwait (KAC)	12:15 London (RA)	17:30 Issues in the News	20:15 The Concert Hall
11:45 Arab scientists	18:05 15 weekly	14:30 Kuwait (KAC)	12:15 London (RA)	17:30 Issues in the News	20:15 The Concert Hall
12:00 Pop session	18:15 Music	14:30 Kuwait (KAC)	12:15 London (RA)	17:30 Issues in the News	20:15 The Concert Hall
12:00 News summary	18:30 Varieties	14:30 Kuwait (KAC)	12:15 London (RA)	17:30 Issues in the News	20:15 The Concert Hall
13:05 Pop session	18:30 Music	14:30 Kuwait (KAC)	12:15 London (RA)	17:30 Issues in the News	20:15 The Concert Hall
14:00 News	19:10 Music	14:30 Kuwait (KAC)	12:15 London (RA)	17:30 Issues in the News	20:15 The Concert Hall
EMERGENCIES		14:30 Kuwait (KAC)	12:15 London (RA)	17:30 Issues in the News	20:15 The Concert Hall
Doctors:	Nihad (30844)	14:30 Kuwait (KAC)	12:15 London (RA)	17:30 Issues in the News	20:15 The Concert Hall
Amman:	Omar (42777)	14:30 Kuwait (KAC)	12:15 London (RA)	17:30 Issues in the News	20:15 The Concert Hall
Nidal Maraka		14:30 Kuwait (KAC)	12:15 London (RA)	17:30 Issues in the News	20:15 The Concert Hall
Moussa Ahmad Basheer		14:30 Kuwait (KAC)	12:15 London (RA)	17:30 Issues in the News	20:15 The Concert Hall
Taxis:		14:30 Kuwait (KAC)	12:15 London (RA)	17:30 Issues in the News	20:15 The Concert Hall
Khazir		14:30 Kuwait (KAC)	12:15 London (RA)	17:30 Issues in the News	20:15 The Concert Hall
Taha Ababneh (3211)		14:30 Kuwait (KAC)	12:15 London (RA)	17:30 Issues in the News	20:15 The Concert Hall
Zarga:		14:30 Kuwait (KAC)	12:15 London (RA)	17:30 Issues in the News	20:15 The Concert Hall
Ghazi Fayyad (82138)		14:30 Kuwait (KAC)	12:15 London (RA)	17:30 Issues in the News	20:15 The Concert Hall
Pharmacies:		14:30 Kuwait (KAC)	12:15 London (RA)	17:30 Issues in the News	20:15 The Concert Hall
Amman:		14:30 Kuwait (KAC)	12:15 London (RA)	17:30 Issues in the News	20:15 The Concert Hall
Firas (23427)		14:30 Kuwait (KAC)	12:15 London (RA)	17:30 Issues in the News	20:15 The Concert Hall
Taher (38222)		14:30 Kuwait (KAC)	12:15 London (RA)	17:30 Issues in the News	20:15 The Concert Hall
Jabal Nasr (66728)		14:30 Kuwait (KAC)	12:15 London (RA)	17:30 Issues in the News	20:15 The Concert Hall

مركز الاتصال

Badran inaugurates Aqaba's floating dock

AMMAN (JNA). — Prime Minister Mudar Badran Saturday inaugurated the floating dock at Aqaba port, which will increase internal trade activity and make Aqaba an Arab port capable of handling merchandise much more efficiently than at present.

Speaking at the ceremony, Minister of Transport Ali Sababneh said the congestion problem at the port had recently been overcome by the introduction of new cargo handling systems.

The present floating dock, he added, which was originally meant to solve the congestion problem, will now be used to further improve handling capacity.

A second floating dock will be ready for use by mid-Aug-

Agricultural machinery exhibition starts here

AMMAN (JNA). — Minister of Agriculture Salah Jum'a opened an exhibition of Bulgarian agricultural machinery and equipment at the University Faculty of Agriculture Saturday.

Mr. Jum'a said he hoped the exhibition would be the start of a period of agricultural co-operation between Bulgaria and Jordan.

The Bulgarian government's representative thanked the Jordanian government for making the fair possible.



Agriculture Minister Salah Jum'a -- in dark glasses -- inspects a Bulgarian agricultural machine at an exhibition he opened Saturday. (JNA photo).

King Hussein tells press Coordination vital before Geneva meet

AMMAN (JNA). — His Majesty King Hussein has stressed the need for coordination and co-operation among the confrontation states before they go to the Geneva peace conference.

His Majesty told the president and members of the administrative board of the Press Association Saturday evening that the Arab states should build up their forces to face all the hardships and challenges that may arise.

He warned against over optimism concerning the convening of the Geneva peace conference because Israel is not showing any sign of its readiness to withdraw from the occupied lands. This year might see the first stage reached in finding a solution to the Middle East problem -- a solution based on justice, he stressed.

In his speech, the King reaffirmed the necessity of returning Jerusalem to Arab hands and Israel pulling out of the Gaza Strip, as well as all other Arab occupied lands.

Jordan backs the Palestine Liberation Organization and stresses the necessity of its participation as an independent member at Geneva.

Talking about Jordanian-Syrian relations, he said this is an example of cooperation and coordination in facing mutual problems.

On internal affairs, His Majesty said that Jordan is undergoing development in all fields. It is developing education by training and enriching the know-how of people and by developing new modernised curricula and textbooks.

Jordan is also working to develop and guarantee medical services for every member of society and to reclaim land and distribute it among the people.

Concluding the meeting, His Majesty pointed out that the press in Jordan plays an important role in serving society and showing it the best way to serve the country.

The meeting was also attended by Chief of the Royal Court Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf and Minister of Information Adnan Abu Odeh.

Jordan informs UNESCO of W. Bank cultural, educational violations

PARIS (JNA). — Jordan's permanent representative at the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), Dr. Khalil Al-Khalil, has presented a memorandum to UNESCO's director general concerning violations by the Israeli authorities against the Arab population in the occupied territories.

The memorandum stressed the fact that despite UNESCO resolutions on the free circulation of information, Israel still continues to take measures aimed at strangling education and culture in the occupied territories and depriving the Arab people of their cultural rights.

Dr. Al-Khalil showed the UNESCO director general a copy of an Israeli document forbidding the entry of more than 1,000 books to the occupied areas.

The Jordanian representative asked the document to be distributed at governmental and international meetings dealing with educational and cultural issues and the free circulation of information.

AMMAN (JNA). — His Majesty King Hussein Saturday received visiting Secretary General of the Organisation of American States E. Orfila.

Earlier, Mr. Orfila discussed ways of bolstering Jordanian-Latin American relations and reviewed the Middle East crisis with Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hassan Ibrahim.

Mr. Ibrahim gave a dinner banquet in his honour at the Jordan Intercontinental Hotel in the evening. Ministers and top officials were present.

WEST BANK LAND SEIZURE REPORTED

AMMAN (JNA). — People arriving from the occupied West Bank have reported that the Israeli authorities seized Arab land situated between Qalqilia and Az-Zuhra after expelling all farmers from the area.

They added that the owners had demonstrated in front of the Israeli military governor in Tulkarem in protest against the expulsions.

Exhibition of children's books ends Monday

AMMAN (J.T.). — The exhibition of children's books opened by Princess Basma at the Haya Cultural Centre Thursday will end on Monday.

Among the many items exhibited are books on science, arts and crafts, sport and science fiction. Several encyclopaedias about animals and agriculture were brought specially from England for the older children.

Revenues from the sale of books will help to establish a library at the National Orthodox School, the organiser of the exhibition in cooperation with the Haya Centre.

Security team ends Gulf tour

AMMAN (JNA). — A Jordanian public security delegation returned here Saturday after a three-week visit to a number of Gulf states. It discussed in particular coordination and exchange of know-how for training police cadets.

The delegation also inspected Jordanian public security teams on training missions in the Gulf states.

Exchange Rates

Following are the official exchange rates in effect at the start of today's business day, as set by the Central Bank of Jordan.

The first column is how much you would receive in Jordanian fils for selling a unit of the foreign currency, while the second column denotes how much it would cost you to buy a unit of the foreign currency:		
U.K. sterling	571.0	577.0
U.S. dollar	331.0	333.0
German mark	129.4	130.8
French franc	68.7	67.0
Swiss franc	130.9	131.3
Italian lira (for every 100)	374.0	376.0
Saudi riyal	93.7	94.0
Lebanese pound	109.4	106.5
Syrian pound	82.0	82.2
Iraqi dinar	945.0	962.0
Kuwaiti dinar	1,149.0	1,158.0
Egyptian pound	460.0	470.0
Libyan dinar	810.0	825.0
UAE dirham	85.0	85.3

What's Going On

In cooperation with the Goethe Institute the Faculty of Science of the University of Jordan presents a lecture by Dr. Wolfgang Frey on classification and mapping of vegetation in the Near and Middle East.

3:30 p.m., Monday, April 4, at the University Dept. of Biological Sciences seminar room.

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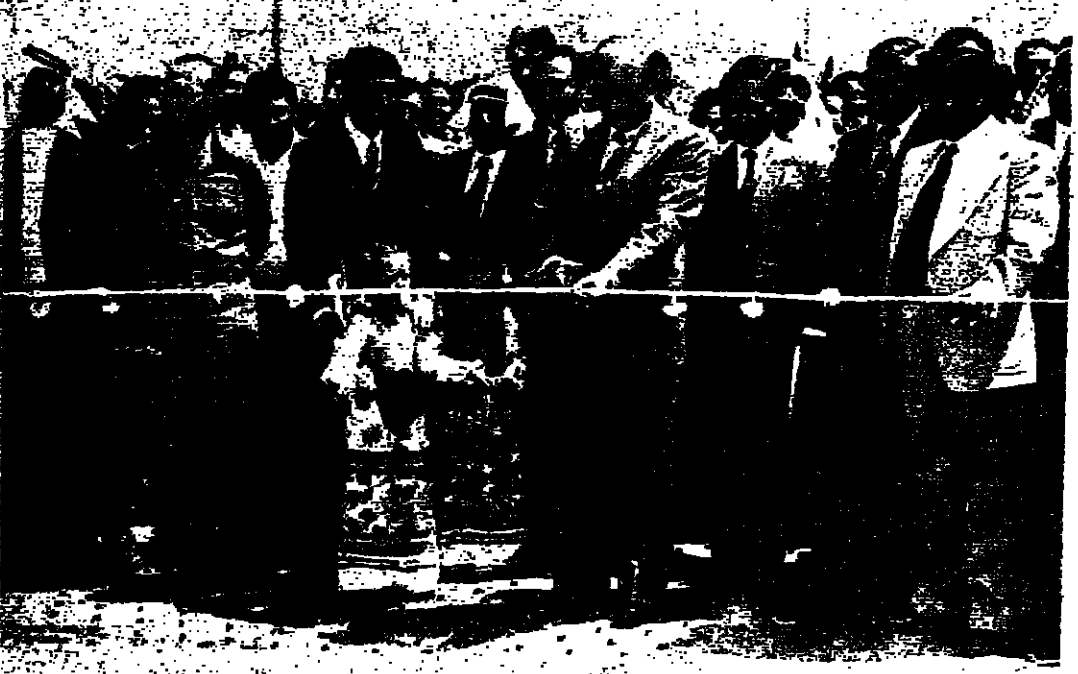
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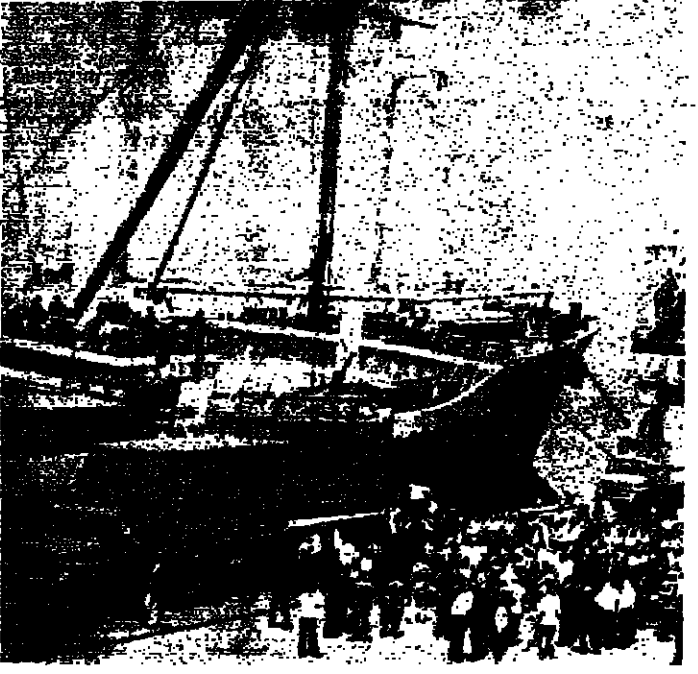
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Premier Mudar Badran cuts the tape to officially inaugurate the first of two floating berths in Aqaba Saturday. The 130-metre-long and 35-metre-wide berth, which was built in Japan in six months and towed to Aqaba, has been installed to eliminate delays in unloading ships.



Guests mill around a ship docked at Aqaba's unique berth.

NATIONAL NOTES

* AMMAN. — His Majesty King Hussein Saturday met with a delegation representing the tribes of Beersheba and listened to an explanation of their living conditions. The meeting was attended by Chief of the Royal Court Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf.

* AMMAN. — Admiral Gerald Thomas of the U.S. forces Saturday arrived here on a short visit, during which he will visit a number of military units and institutes.

* AMMAN. — Minister of Labour Isam Ajlouni opens a three-day seminar on population, manpower and development at the Al Hussein Youth City Monday.

* AMMAN. — Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Kamel Al Sharif left for Mecca Saturday afternoon to attend the meetings of the Supreme Islamic Council on Mosque Affairs to start there Sunday.

* AMMAN. — Public Security Director Maj.-Gen. Ghazi Arabiyat Saturday discussed with the visiting under-secretary at the Ministry of Interior in the United Arab Emirates, Brig. Khalifa Khamis, possible Jordanian help in the security field. Maj.-Gen. Arabiyat later saw him off at Amman airport at the end of his four-day visit. He had attended a police graduation ceremony Thursday.

* AMMAN. — The number of firms in Amman employing more than five workers in December 1976 reached 1,179. They employed a total of 86,112 workers. There were also 112 in Irbid with 2,142 workers; 76 in Zarqa with 2,833 workers; 25 in Salt with 572 workers; 16 in Karak with 301 workers and 11 in Aqaba employing 779 workers.



Speaker of the Upper House Bahjat Talhoum speaks to reporters at Ramtha Saturday after his return from Damascus where he met several Syrian leaders in his capacity as Chairman of the Arab Parliamentary Union. (JNA photo).

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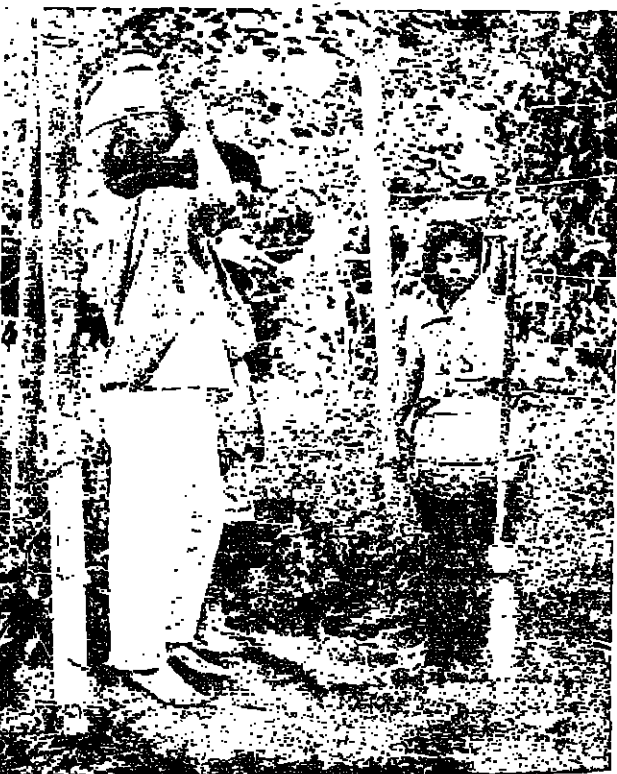
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S. American drought underlines U.N. forecast of world water supply crisis



Lacking water supplies in their homes, villagers fill containers at public tap.

SAN SALVADOR, (CSM). — The parched, rugged slopes of the Central American isthmus are spotted with small forest fires this summer, and the river beds are mostly dry.

There is no money for paving, and water carts are out of the question. The village standpipes scarcely provide enough water for drinking.

In San Salvador's La Chacra slum, the children play in the trickling bed of the Acelhuate River, the city's sewer.

The way of life is common to much of Latin America today, where over-population and crude subsistence agriculture are stripping the soil, and unemployment is pushing the people toward the cities.

Unhealthy, low-volume water supplies and the resulting diseases cause an unusually high mortality rate among children under five years of age.

Latin America's difficulties are among many reasons why the United Nations has forecast a crisis in world water supply. More than 140 countries have responded to a call for a world water summit conference in Argentina last month which discussed the issues and prospects for the future.

Government representatives and a range of experts attended the United Nations water conference in the resort town of Mar del Plata, south of Buenos Aires.

Lawyers prepared guidelines on territorial responsibilities for water quality and flow between states and nations. Meteorologists presented global evidence of shifting climatic patterns and scientific options to manipulate them.

Technologists have assembled a catalog of possibilities to water deserts, including such radical proposals as towing ice-

bergs from the polar regions and a Norwegian plan to transport fresh water from inland lakes in plastic submarine containers towed behind oceangoing tugs.

Geologists outlined the dangers of overexploiting groundwater in arid and sub-arid basins and the worldwide growth of earth's desert regions through irrigation abuse, crop mismanagement, and bad livestock husbandry.

One of the key objectives at Mar del Plata was to frame a world water policy that recognizes water as a finite international resource. Dozens of pre-conference papers point to the unpredictability of available water on the planet and its unequal distribution. Even the driest continents are ravaged by floods, and countries with once-reliable rains periodically are subjected to debilitating droughts.

In theory the world's water resources will be sufficient to

cater for the projected doubling and tripling of population, but 97.2 per cent of these resources are in the oceans and 2.05 per cent of the remainder are frozen in the polar regions.

Water, unlike other resources, cannot be increased or decreased in volume, but through growing mismanagement and abuse the 0.65 per cent of the whole now available for drinking and irrigation is declining steadily.

A special policy option paper prepared by political scientists stresses a need for a strong national water authority in every country and warns of the dangers of existing political structures in a number of industrialized countries where water is lumped under one portfolio with other natural resources and their development. The paper highlights the potential conflicts of interest at the ministerial level and urges close attention to firm policy initiatives.

The Mar del Plata conference is undoubtedly the most comprehensive international step toward responsible water usage attempted so far, but its task is formidable. At ground level, the inequalities of supply and the logistics of implementing the basic ideals of water quality and servicing are astronomical.

The U.N. habitat conference in Vancouver last year set a target to provide clean drinking water for the bulk of the world's population by 1990. A recent World Health Organization (WHO) survey showed that only 35 per cent of the world population had reasonably safe drinking water, and only 27 per cent had some form of sewage disposal.

WHO has set its share of target dates in recent years, but lack of support has forced it to extend them. Its most recent target is to give 36 per cent of the world's rural population access to reasonable drinking water, and 24 per cent sewage disposal by 1980.

Its urban target for 1980 is to give 68 per cent house drinking connections and 23 per cent access to village standpipes, 56 per cent domestic sewage disposal and 38 per cent access to sewers. Current cost of such a plan has been estimated at about \$360 billion.



Children bask drinking water from a puddle near a public pump.

NOTICE

JORDAN ELECTRICITY AUTHORITY HUSSEIN THERMAL POWER STATION. 2-66 MW units nos. 4 and 5 STAGE III

The Jordan Electricity Authority (JEA) has applied to Arab Funds (Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development; the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development and the Saudi Fund for Development) for financing the installation of two 66 MW steam turbine-generating units and all required auxiliaries which are expected to be commercially operable on November 1, 1980 (unit no. 4) and May 1, 1981 (unit no. 5).

Stage I of the project is presently very near its completion and consists of a two 33 MW unit installation to be operational by May 1977.

Stage II of the project is presently being implemented and consists of a 33 MW unit installation to be operational by August 1978.

Stage III of the project consists of extending the facilities under construction to include necessary civil works and electro-mechanical equipment required for the new two 66 MW steam unit installation.

In general the works under this stage III shall consist of the following:

- The manufacture, supply, fabrication, transportation, installation and testing of all mechanical equipment for the "boiler house side" of the installation including the boilers, all associated pumps, control equipment and necessary piping, and storage tanks.
- The manufacture, supply, fabrication, transportation, installation and testing of all mechanical equipment for the "turbine room side" of the installation including turbo-generators, all associated pumps, control equipment and necessary piping. Included also, is the manufacture, supply, fabrication, transportation, installation and testing of "air-cooled condensers" including all auxiliary fans and necessary piping.
- The manufacture, supply, fabrication, transportation, installation and testing of all necessary electrical equipment, including transformers, switchgear, control centres, wiring, conduit, trays, lighting fixtures, intercommunication equipment, miscellaneous starters and switches, etc.
- The manufacture, supply, fabrication, transportation, installation and testing of all required equipment and materials for a reinforced concrete extension to the power house and the auxiliary boiler house. In addition, required also will be foundations for the building and equipment, all hardware, plumbing air conditioning and ventilating facilities, roadwork, excavation and grading.

Bidding documents will be available on May 2, 1977, for a non-returnable fee of \$500.00 U.S. dollars (JD 167) payable to The Kujlan Corporation or to The Jordan Electricity Authority.

Bidders who are interested in receiving documents should write to the Engineer (Kujlan) or to the JEA at the addresses given below:

Director General
Jordan Electricity Authority
Post Office Box 2310
Amman, Jordan

The Kujlan Corporation
3624 Science Center
Philadelphia, PA 19104 U.S.A.
Attention: Mr. E. H. McIntachy

Bids will be due on August 1, 1977. The bid date of August 1, 1977 will be held firm and NO extensions will be granted.

One set of bidding documents will be available at the above listed addresses for reference by the interested bidders prior to purchase.

THE Sunday Crossword

(formerly The New York Herald Tribune Crossword)
Edited by Herb Etkenson

FIT TO BE TIED

By Margaret V. Judah

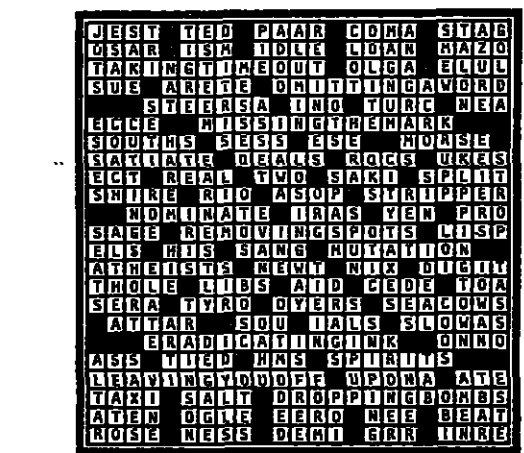
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|---------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 Kitchen cover-up | 40 Lend a hand | 72 Lean-to | 105 Certain actress |
| 6 Boring bit | 41 Something to hit | 73 Baseball events | 108 Cupid place |
| 11 Yardman's tool | 42 Kichen tool | 77 Cad | 109 Praise place |
| 16 Aaron specialty | 44 Amadis' beloved | 80 Windstorm | 110 Silent place |
| 21 Alliance acronym | 47 Celebrated | 81 Enthusiasm | 113 Fibbed place |
| 22 Freshet | 48 Secular | 82 Govt. dept. | 114 Urban complaint |
| 23 Kind of ponidae | 49 Slang of thieves | 85 Ore vein | 115 Paving stone |
| 24 Circumvent | 53 Disables | 87 Grinding stone | 116 Tree |
| 25 Regulates expenditures | 55 Door items | 89 Refuse | 119 Constellation |
| 29 Certain bills | 58 Insignifies | 90 Fuss | 120 Everything all right |
| 30 Passing grades | 59 Prefix with classic or phyle | 91 Kimono feature | 121 Content |
| 31 Type | 60 The merrier | 92 Building part | 122 Culmination |
| 32 Auricle | 61 Wild ox | 93 Quote | 123 Bread |
| 33 Held a session | 62 Wave: Sp. | 94 Demand payment | 124 Be versatile |
| 34 Nautical chain | 63 Ceremony | 95 Titles of respect | 130 Oil source |
| 35 Music for two | 64 Teeny | 96 Felicitate | 131 Stairpost |
| 36 Horse | 65 Shuttlecock | 97 Anita Bryant, e.g. | 132 Without aid |
| 37 "— may look at..." | 66 All, once | 101 Arrow shaft | 133 Fur cape |
| 38 Possessive | 67 Hebrew measure | 102 Bulwer-Lytton heroine | 136 Does office work |
| | 68 Okla. city | 103 Guinness | 137 Babel structure |
| | 69 Helios | 104 Pact | |
| | 70 Informed | | |
| | 71 Kind of machine | | |

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 Neckwear | 11 Architect's plan | 27 Kind of barrel | 45 Fanatical |
| 2 Flower | 12 Cuticle | 28 Amadillo | 46 "— man with..." |
| 3 Rajah's spouse | 13 Fuel | 35 Auto mis- | 47 Patella's place |
| 4 Sluggish Mel and family | 14 Manager's direction | 36 Atlas items | 48 Embellish |
| 5 Correlative | 15 Elect anew | 37 Tip: comb. form | 49 Dwarf |
| 6 In the arms of Morpheus | 16 Mister, in Munich | 38 Spem whale | 51 Made eyes at |
| 7 Unexpected victory | 17 Egg: pret. | 39 Mate — | 52 Autocrats |
| 8 Hood's weapons | 18 Cleric's cottage | 40 Waste maker | 53 Lacking refinement |
| 9 Ordinal suffix | 19 Guest or Po | 41 Unhappily | 54 Eyeglass |
| 10 Play out again | 20 Takes a break | 42 Zhivago heroine | 55 Grabbing |
| | 21 Of the eye | 44 John or Maureen | 57 Yoyo or top |
| | | | 60 Kind of skirt |

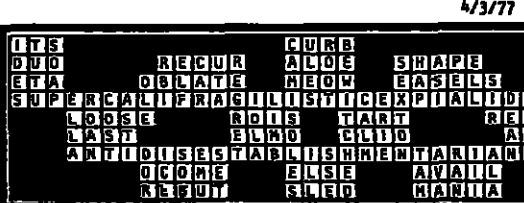
Diagramless

17 X 17, by Jody Lett

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|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 Liberate's instrument | 20 Soviet news agency | 37 Dainty | 56 Staeple |
| 6 Sizzling | 23 Move before the wind | 38 Hood's gun | 57 Area |
| 9 Witches | 24 Shopping center | 39 Indication | 59 Taro root |
| 10 Pub drinks | 26 Gr. letter | 40 Help call | 60 Martial art |
| 12 Men from Oklahoma | 28 Feeder | 41 Harrow's | 61 Long time |
| 13 Ocean vessel | 30 Card game | 42 Fowl | 62 List of candidates |
| 15 Embrace | 31 Liquor | 43 Break suddenly | DOWN |
| 16 "— Mouse" | 32 Peer Gynt character | 44 Scarlet | 1 Scheduled broadcast |
| 17 Board game | 33 Realistic | 49 Certain | 2 Electrified |
| 18 Misjudge | 36 River: Sp. | 52 Hubbub | 3 Dill, once |
| 19 Sly — fox | | 55 Beam | 4 Roman tyrant |



SOLUTIONS OF
LAST WEEK'S
PUZZLES



CRYPTOGRAMS

- HJMUZGKE TYE TMAU HMAU SLBKO LH
XYJXKU OLYD XL DLLJ SLE MZ ZUE
GBUKKMZT... —By Earl Ireland
- YDRIZEUN NRHFRN YDUU FRIEN DLYXUD
ZU GA AULDEJ NRHEUOO FRNO YXLA GA
AULDEJ YDUUEUOO JLDN. —By India M. Sperry
- TFLOI TFLIU FLIPUF EF ETOM TFLOT.
—By Lois H. Jones
- NBOXT NPQMNBMZ EKS: IPOST CRISPY
TPEKS BOY ZPRMTUR QU R CRXX.
—By E.L. Livingston

Last Week's Cryptograms

- Dishonest soda shop owner tried selling watered-down cola at too-high prices.
- Alluvial deposits covered up ancient giant alligator.
- Didn't youthful designer of "Spruce Goose" fly the coop?
- Cross era: race car carcasses scar scarce acres.

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NOTICE

On April 4-6 a representative of the IRS will visit American Embassy in Amman to give income tax assistance. U.S. citizens may phone 44371 ext. 220 to schedule appointment.

ESTEE LAUDER

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MISS MICHELLE JAILLARD

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at Jacob's Pharmacy, Jabbal Amman: April 2nd, 3rd, 4th
at Mughrab's Pharmacy, Shmisan: April 5th, 6th, 7th

EXTENSION OF TENDER

The Municipality of Amman wishes to inform contractors who purchased or are willing to purchase tender documents of Shababough multi-storey garage, that the closing date has been extended from 30th April 1977 to 11th June 1977 (12 noon).

Assuring once again that both bids for this tender, with finance or without, are cordially welcome.

Chinese press tries to bolster Chairman Hua's prestige

PEKING, April 2 (AFP). — The party newspaper the People's Daily yesterday confirmed for the first time that Chairman Hua Guo-feng, 56, was from the district of Chiao Cheng, a medium-sized place in the central province of Shansi.

In an article aimed at boosting the prestige of Mao Tse-tung's successor, the newspaper

gave a few details about the start of his political career.

Chiao Cheng is a town situated about 51 kms. (31 miles) southwest of the capital of Shansi, Taiyuan, an industrial city with a million inhabitants.

"Chiao Cheng is the birthplace of our clear sighted leader Chairman Hua", the People's Daily stated. It said that during the war of resistance against Japan and the liberation war

against the Kuomintang forces Hua successfully held the post of chairman of the Chiao Cheng district association for resistance against Japan, director of the propaganda department and director of the armed forces commission, as well as secretary of the party committee of Chiao Cheng district.

The article, like those written about Mao's life in his birthplace, Shaoshan, in Hunan was published on page one of the People's Daily.

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It was headed: "Chairman Hua is the brilliant example to follow in the study and the materialisation of Mao Tse-tung's thoughts." The article was written by the Chiao Cheng district party committee.

The mausoleum of Mao Tse-tung under construction at Tie An Xian Square in Peking will be more imposing than Lenin's tomb in Moscow, but right now its design reflects the Stalinist style.

After four months of non-stop work day and night the thousands of workers and volunteers engaged in the site have finally removed all the bamboo scaffolding from the future mausoleum hall, which is about 37 metres long and about 37 metres high.

The remains of chairman Mao Tse-tung, embalmed and placed in a crystal case, will be moved into the monument in a few months time so that the Chinese masses can pay their respects to the late leader.

محضر اجتماع



HELPING HAND — Mrs. Jihan Sadat, wife of President Sadat of Egypt, helps two children build with blocks when she visited an orphanage in Bonn Friday. Mrs. Sadat accompanies her husband in his tour which will take them to the United States. (AP wirephoto).

Who will win Walid Junblatt to his side?

BEIRUT, April 2 (AFP). — Current attempts by Lebanese President Elias Sarkis, by Conservative groups and by the Syrian authorities to woo Druze leader Walid Junblatt to his side is seen here by observers as a deliberate attempt to isolate the country's left wing groups.

"Mr. Walid Junblatt, who has all the necessary qualifications to fill the gap left by his father's death, must define his policy which will not automatically be a replica of his father's", said recently a Phalangist leader in a magazine interview, recalling the late Druze leader's well known leftist inclinations. The late Kamal Junblatt was murdered on March 16.

"The way Mr. Walid Junblatt's policy develops could herald a major turning point in Lebanese history", he added. The Lebanese press confidently predicts meetings in the near future between Mr. Junblatt and right-wing Phalangist leader Pierre Gemayel, as well as with Syrian leaders.

Differences within the Druze camp, between the two oppo-

sing clans, one led by Mr. Walid Junblatt and the other by Emir Majid Arslane, also seem to be on the verge of finding a solution, even if only a temporary one, observers say.

The present campaign to woo Mr. Walid Junblatt is, in the eyes of observers, part of an attempt to rally the representatives of the traditional religious groups around the person of President Elias Sarkis, so as to maintain peace in the country and isolate the left and rightwing extremists.

Pressure on the rightists can also be expected, they say. The Phalangists are expected to apply strong pressure on extreme Conservatives, who favour a Lebanese political decentralisation, or "regionalisation", to make them change their views.

If the Phalangists fail in this attempt, the Conservative groups who make up the "Lebanese Front" will no longer hold together, observers say. The extremists will then remain in sole opposition, but reduced to a tiny minority.

Cairo buries crooner Hafez

CAIRO, April 2 (R). — Police used batons to control mourners as Premier Mamlouk Salem today led the funeral procession of Egypt's leading crooner Abdul Halim Hafez.

Thousands of civil and military police sealed Cairo's main Tahrir (Liberation) Square where Mr. Hafez's body, flown in last night from London where he died on Wednesday, was brought for Muslim funeral prayers at Omar Makram mosque.

Waiting female fans, many of them in black to mourn their singing idol, waved "farewell our beloved Halim."

After the procession crossed Tahrir Square, thousands of mourners, surged from side streets to pay homage to the crooner.

The police had great difficulty in checking the crowds sometimes using batons to disperse them.

The vehicle carrying Mr. Hafez's coffin, draped in the Egyptian flag, sped from a side street to a cemetery in a Cairo suburb where he was buried.

Mr. Hafez who was 48, was suffering from a chronic liver ailment caused by Bilharzia, an endemic liver disease.

He went to London, almost once a year, for treatment and described his visits there as "the trips of agony".

Mr. Hafez acquired his fame, in the late 50s and was known as Elvis Presley of the Arab World.

His performances, known as the spring shows, attracted thousands including large numbers of Arabs who flew to Cairo to attend them.

Cairo newspaper earlier reported that a 21-year-old fan of Mr. Hafez had committed suicide by throwing herself from a seventh floor window after hearing of her idol's death.

Ministers, senior officials, musicians, composers, and film stars took part in the funeral.

Israeli racial acts in Golan Heights condemned

VIENNA, April 2 (R). — A United Nations conference on racial discrimination today expressed grave concern over Jewish settlements in Israeli-occupied Syrian territory.

The conference said in a resolution the situation had "gravely deteriorated" as a result of an Israeli refusal to allow displaced people to return to areas of Syria for nearly 10 years.

The conference, comprising 18 experts reviewing reports from states belonging to the U.N. General Assembly to take urgent steps to restore Syria's national territory.

After hearing Syria's report on discrimination in the occupied land, the conference expressed the hope "that the population of the Golan Heights will be able as soon as possible to return to their homes and to enjoy fully their human rights and fundamental freedoms as citizens of the Syrian Arab Republic."

Commending Syria on its report, many experts criticised Israeli policy regarding the settlements.

Mr. Christopher Hollist, Nigerian Ambassador to Liberia, said: "I register my personal disgust at what is going on there."

Syria said in its report to the conference that some 25 Jewish settlements had been set up in the Golan Heights, while 120,000 Syrian citizens were displaced in the 1967 Middle East war.

Mr. Mahmoud Aboul Nasr, an Egyptian expert attending the conference, said that the situation in the Golan Heights was the result of racial discrimination.

"Nationals have been deprived of their rights to return to their homes. Israelis have been given the right to live there simply because they belong to a different race," he said.

Dutch journalist alleges

Texan oil millionaires, Cuban exiles plotted the Kennedy assassination

WASHINGTON, April 2 (R). — Texan oil millionaires and Cuban exiles plotted the assassination of President John Kennedy and the CIA and FBI were also involved, a Dutch journalist has alleged.

Mr. William Oltmans told U.S. congressional investigators today that a Russian-born college teacher found dead in Florida this week said he and Lee Harvey Oswald had plotted President Kennedy's murder.

Mr. Oltmans told reporters he gave the House of Representatives Assassinations Committee a detailed account of his conversations with George de Mohrenschildt, he also briefed them on de Mohrenschildt's connection with Oswald, named by the Warren Commission as President Kennedy's sole assassin.

Mr. De Mohrenschildt, 65, apparently committed suicide in Palm Beach on Tuesday as committee investigators were trying to contact him to question him about the Kennedy murder.

Mr. Oltmans also said he had turned over to the committee, at a closed meeting today, the name and picture of an anti-Castro Cuban suspected of being involved in the plot. Mr. Oltmans said he recalled for the committee a meeting between him and de Mohrenschildt in Dallas where President Kennedy was killed on Feb. 23 this year, in which the Russian-born teacher tearfully recounted his connections with Oswald.

"He told me he felt responsible for what happened to Oswald."

Mr. de Mohrenschildt told me that Oswald acted on his instructions. He said he knew that Oswald was going to kill Kennedy sooner or later," he stated.

Mr. Oltmans, who said he had known Mr. De Mohrenschildt for 11 years, had been interviewed by committee staff investigators on March 18.

Podgorny leaves for Somalia in an unexpected visit

DAR ES SALAAM, April 2 (R). — Soviet President Nicolai Podgorny today left Tanzania for an unexpected visit to Somalia at the end of his African tour.

Mr. Podgorny left from Kilimanjaro airport, northern Tanzania, after cancelling a game-viewing trip and holding instead two extra hours of talks with President Julius Nyerere at a game lodge.

The unscheduled talks focused on the liberation of Southern Africa from white rule, officials news agency Sona said, demonstrating the importance which both leaders attach to the issue.

Somalia is one of Moscow's closest allies in Africa, and is one of three countries which have signed friendship treaties with Moscow.

The agency, Sona, said the visit was at the invitation of Somalia's President Mohamed

Siad Barre and the two leaders would hold talks on bilateral relations.

In Moscow, the Soviet Union and Mozambique have accused "imperialists" of planning to set up a south atlantic military bloc with the participation of the racist regime in Pretoria.

The Soviet news agency Tass, quoting a communique issued yesterday after Mr. Podgorny's visit to Mozambique, said the plan was a "grave threat to the peace and security of most African states and the international community".

The two countries also condemned arms deliveries to South Africa and called for an embargo and a halt to assistance to South Africa's nuclear sphere.

The communique said the Soviet Union and Mozambique demanded true independence for Namibia (South West Africa) and called on South Africa to implement United Nations resolutions in the territory. The two countries also pledged support for SWAPO (South West Africa People's Organisation).

U.K. football roundup

Grand National give Liverpool big boost

LONDON, April 2 (R). — Liverpool beat Leeds before lunch and Manchester City beat peacemaking Ipswich a few hours later, leaving Liverpool again clear at the head of the English first division tonight.

Ipswich lost any chance of retaining their overnight lead when Dave Watson, a success in England's midweek World Cup victory, moved upfield to take Manchester City into the lead with three minutes left.

So again Ipswich lost the chance to draw ahead and Liverpool, whose match was put forward a few hours to avoid a clash with the Grand National steeplechase nearby, seem poised to retain their championship. The danger is that they could be distracted by their other aims — the F.A. Cup and the European Cup, both at the semi-final stage.

Newcastle won at Birmingham to strengthen their hold on fourth place, but with nine matches left for most contenders, the championship looks a three-horse race.

Manchester United went down 2-1 at Norwich — despite the help of an own goal — but though they have three matches in hand, today's result may mean that their main goal this season will be the cup.

The desperate scramble for safety at the unwellcome end of the table continued. Sunderland beat a depleted Queen's

Park Rangers team to be themselves off the bottom of the table.

But the two London clubs Tottenham and West Ham each dropped a point, as did Bristol City.

Still, West Ham were moved that a header by Bry Robson seven minutes from time stopped their visitors, Everton, taking both points, as Tottenham will not be dismayed by failing to win at Coventry.

With second division Wolveshampton idle — the result of storm damage to their home grandstand — their rivals promotion from division two had a chance to leapfrog them.

Chelsea took it, beating Blackburn 3-1. Luton did not. The lost at Southampton, where only goal was scored by A. Ball — his first since moving from Arsenal at the end of year.

In Scotland, Celtic beat 1 art's impressively 3-0 in Edinburgh on a day when their rivals in challengers, Dundee United, suffered a shock home defeat at the hands of lowly Ayr.

The effect is to leave Celtic eight points clear. Aberdeen and Rangers recorded 2-1 wins to keep their rally in contention, but would be against Celtic remaining on the top?

ECONOMIC AND BUSINESS NEWS

In a surprise move

Joint float finance ministers devalue currencies of Sweden, Norway, Denmark

STOCKHOLM, April 2 (R). — The decision by Sweden, Norway and Denmark to devalue their currencies against those of other members of the European joint float — known as the Snake — came as a complete surprise in Scandinavia.

It was announced last night in Brussels that a meeting of

Snake finance ministers had agreed to a six per cent devaluation of the Swedish crown and a three per cent adjustment of the Norwegian and Danish crowns. The exchange rates of the other Snake members — West Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg — remain unchanged.

Swedish industrialists have been urging a devaluation of the crown for several months, saying exports were losing ground in foreign markets because of rising production costs and higher wages. But the move had not been expected until much later this year.

Sweden's balance of payments has been getting steadily worse as the country tried to weather the world recession by stockpiling surplus production and maintaining high import levels against shrinking export markets.

The government has had to borrow large amounts of cash overseas to help industry and maintain employment.

In Oslo first reactions to the news were uncertain. A spokesman for the Norwegian export council said the devaluation of his country's currency could create problems for the export industry, but added that the most important thing was how it would affect the performance of the crown against the U.S. dollar and sterling.

Finance Minister Per Kleppe told a Norwegian Storting (parliament) after the announcement that he believed the de-

valuation would strengthen Norway's exports except those to Sweden.

He added that Norway's request had met with strong opposition from other Snake members.

In Copenhagen Mr. Erik Hoffmeyer, Director of the Danish Central Bank, said he did not think the devaluation would have much effect on Denmark's economy.

"But since one of our major export markets, Sweden, was in balance of payments difficulties and devalued six per cent we were forced to follow suit to protect our exports", he said.

Danish economic experts expressed surprise at the news, saying that the decision to devalue came after several months of stability for the Danish crown.

The joint float or Snake is a common market mechanism under which members have fixed exchange rates against each other and float as a group against outside currencies. Norway and Sweden are associate members of the Snake. The devaluation will come into effect on Monday.

Oteiba discusses OPEC problems in Qatar

DOHA, Qatar, April 2 (R). — United Arab Emirates (UAE) Oil Minister Mana Al Oteiba left here today for home after a private visit during which he delivered a message from UAE President Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahayan to the Emir of Qatar, Sheikh Khalifa bin Hamad Al Thani.

Dr. Oteiba, who arrived here on Thursday, said the message and his talks with his Qatar Oil Minister Sheikh Abdul Aziz bin Khalifa Al Thani, were aimed at strengthening co-operation between the countries in various fields, especially oil.

His talks with Sheikh Abdul Aziz, the current President of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), also dealt with problems within the organisation, he added. The UAE joined Saudi Arabia

last December in rejecting to abide to two-stage 15 per cent oil price increase for 1977 which was adopted by the majority in the 13-member organisation.

Saudi Arabia and the UAE opted for an increase of only five per cent. The move established two prices for oil in world markets since the beginning of the year.

Dr. Oteiba said the UAE and Saudi Arabia were in constant communication with Qatar to try and solve OPEC problems. He said he was awaiting a response from OPEC countries to his call earlier this year for an OPEC summit conference on prices.

Sheikh Abdul Aziz said his country welcomed "all brotherly meetings" and would support "any action which would maintain OPEC unity."

ECONOMIC NEWS BRIEFS

PARIS, April 2 (R). — Oil experts and environment officials from 36 countries said yesterday that 85 per cent of oil tanker accidents are caused by human failure. After a four-day conference here sponsored by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) the delegates called on governments to take part in a tanker crew training conference to be held later this year. In a final report issued today the conference said only about 10 per cent of the total environmental damage caused by shipping was accidental. The conference said there was no single solution to the problem of protecting offshore oil wells from sabotage. There was a conflict between the need to identify the rigs clearly in order to avoid accidental damage and the fact that this might make them easier targets for saboteurs, the report added.

ANKARA, April 2 (R). — Turkish Foreign Minister Ihsan Sabri Caglayangil returned yesterday from a week's tour of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates. Observers here thought his main purpose was to try to meet Turkey's growing oil needs on terms it can afford. Mr. Caglayangil told reporters at the airport that there was ground for agreement with Saudi Arabia on possible oil imports. The minister said that he had useful talks with officials of the three countries and that they agreed to increase the possibilities for joint investments.

WASHINGTON, April 2 (R). — The American Senate tonight voted money to pay outstanding subscriptions to the United Nations Educational Social and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), enabling the United States to retain its vote in the organisation. The United States withheld its contributions — amounting to \$43.1 million — to the world body for 1975 and 1976 because of UNESCO votes against Israel. The money was included in a supplementary appropriations bill for the current financial year. This year, the State Department sought money fund UNESCO not only for the current year but also for the years in arrears.

NEW YORK, April 2 (R). — The American dollar closed weaker on the foreign exchange here last night in hectic trading following the announcement in Brussels of the devaluation of Scandinavian currencies. Conditions became disorderly, with the West German mark rising sharply. The federal reserve intervened to hold the market below 42 cents. Dealers said the devaluations caught the market by surprise. But they said the move was a "masterful" stroke to avoid being forced into changes at an unsuitable time.

WASHINGTON, April 2 (R). — The Senate today voted \$10 million in aid for victims of the Romanian earthquake.

Effective April 3rd, 1977

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Sunday		Sunday	
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720B	720B		
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Monday			
00.05	17.00		
01.00	16.05		
03.55	15.00		

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